

EDITORIALS

THE SENIOR BOWL GAME

The eyes of the Nation were on Mobile last Saturday and our city came through fairly well, at least that is the way it seems from our observation post.

The event of the day was the 16th annual Senior Bowl football game featuring highly touted teams representing the North and South. We congratulate the sponsors, the players on both sides, the fans and our community for the fine image reflected to people everywhere on this epoch-making sports occasion.

In addition to achieving the first complete sellout and first tie game in its history, the 1965 Senior Bowl made a far greater contribution to the democratic processes in human relations which have helped make our country great.

The color bars fell like the walls of Jericho. Now even many of the honest-to-goodness folks who have been confused, misled and frightened by the venomous and distorted propaganda of the rabid racists, can see that Negroes are people like others and deport themselves in any facet of life in a manner consistent with the noblest traditions of our civilization.

The Negro's primary handicap has been and still remains Segregation. Forcing people to

live in ghettos away from the main stream of our society, denying them equal education, providing them with only a low living standard, refusing to give them justice in the courts or equal opportunities to earn a livelihood, brain-washing them with often false textbook propaganda, disfranchising them politically and treating such people generally as pariahs, certainly will develop a pattern of behavior that will identify them spuriously as being different than others.

The Senior Bowl game last week afforded a rare opportunity down this way for the Negro group to refute in a tangible way the race hate preachers of the demagogue and other peddlers of ill-will and division of the American people on racial, ethnic, religious or other illegitimate grounds.

The challenge was successfully met by Bob Hayes, Bob Felt, Jerry Rush and Dick Gordon on the football field, and the hundred of Negro fans in the stands. They - all of them - were emissaries of interracial good will and added to the laurels of the struggle for justice and fair play for all citizens, regardless of race, color or creed.

Finally, we are not unmindful of the noble contributions of the National Broadcasting Company and the sponsors of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, to the Nation's symbol of equality and freedom epitomized at the Senior Bowl game last week.

EDITORIALS -----

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S INAUGURATION AND GREAT SOCIETY PROGRAM

President Lyndon Baynes Johnson embarked on his own program of the Great Society Wednesday when he was sworn in by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren as the 36th President of the United States in his personal right.

Mr. Johnson had just finished almost 14 months of the administration of the late President John F. Kennedy and the New Frontier.

It is our opinion that Negroes have fared better in their long civil rights struggle under the humanitarian program of President Kennedy, fulfilled after his assassination by Mr. Johnson, than at any time in the history of the Nation since the epoch-making Emancipation Proclamation and the Reconstruction period.

The Civil Rights law of 1964 and President Kennedy's Executive Order 10925, have given impetus to the significance of our professed beliefs in freedom and justice and equality under the law.

The overwhelmingly heavy Negro vote for the National Democratic ticket list November was an attestation of appreciation for the substantial progress toward desirable goals of first class citizenship for the colored group. The fight for these gains were promoted and pushed for by President Johnson and his late predecessor, Mr. Kennedy.

On the other hand, there were strong and perhaps well founded fears among the Negro people that Republican Presidential Candidate Barry Goldwater may have catered to the rabble and the racists, if elected.

There was further apprehension that Senator Goldwater's stand on other domestic issues and foreign policy was fraught with retrogression and in some instances danger.

President Johnson's Great Society program envisions unprecedented strides for our country's people toward a life of new social and economic gains. His projects for school aid, hospital care, mass-transit assistance, scenic grandeur, and the like, are all designed to afford all citizens a better lot.

On the civil rights front, a proposed new law which would remove voter registration discrimination such as is practiced in Alabama and Mississippi, and prevent the perpetuation of a vicious and demagogic political oligarchy in these or any other states, will be offered by the President.

The Great Society program can be met and all of the American people enjoy having at least the necessities of life, despite the cost that may be involved. There is reason to believe that the amount to be expended would not be any greater than is now being spent for public welfare, the attempt to curb crime and juvenile delinquency, and other factors of a maladjusted and underprivileged facet of our country a new day in its pursuit of happiness and well-being.

Our late beloved President Kennedy would be pleased if he could know that principles for which he lived and died are being transformed into a reality by his successor-President Lyndon Baines Johnson.



THE 'SURE ROAD TO EQUALITY

EDITORIALS -----

This Is An Important Election Year Register to Vote And Pay Your Poll Tax Now

This is a reminder that if you intend to exercise one of the greatest privileges of citizenship-to vote-you have until February 1-Monday to pay your poll tax. That is, if you hope to vote in any election this year.

The important election on tap this year is for the Mobile City Commission, scheduled to be held in August.

If you are not already a registered voter and cannot get to the Board of Registrars office now, may we suggest that you pay your poll tax no later than February 1, then get registered by February 10, and still be eligible to vote this year.

It is not necessary to pay poll tax in national elections, such as for President or U. S. senator or congressman. However, if you decide to cast a ballot in an all-important election for governor or any other state office, or for a county or city elective position, you must pay the poll tax unless exempt for other reasons.

Every citizen who believes in progress and good government should realize the momentousness of his moral responsibility to qualify for participation in our established form of political administration. This is true whether one wishes to be elected to public office or to see that the right kind of officials represent us in government.

Whites and Negroes alike who are interested in our community continuing peaceful and tranquil in race relations should be ever vigilant that this proud achievement is not lost because of apathy. Registering to vote, paying your poll tax and then going to the polling place to cast a ballot at election time, are to maintain progress and good race relations in Mobile. These prerequisites in turn spell good government for all of the people.

You owe it to yourself, your children and your posterity, to register as a voter and pay your poll now--then vote in all elections.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1965

EDITORIALS

THE SIEGE OF SELMA

The siege of Selma is on and it reflects the determination of a people who would be free. It is an interesting protest against an iniquitous system by those who are dedicated to a cause embodying respect for human dignity and are willing to offer themselves in sacrifice that the principle of right shall triumph.

This fight will finally bring victory and the walls of political disfranchisement and segregation will come tumbling down.

The white supremacists of Dallas County, (Selma), who have exercised a lord and master-slave domination over the bodies of the Negroes there are battling desperately to maintain a way of life which has kept black folks pariahs and denied to them the basic rights of a free people.

Today these same Negro people have amazed the Nation. They are now crying for freedom - for the ballot, equal public service - the right to equal education - job opportunities based on qualification and justice in the courts.

Inspired by the leadership provided by the intrepid Dr. Martin Luther King, persons in all walks of life, including school teachers and school children, have enlisted in the freedom army.

Dr. King, like Paul Revere and William Dawes at Lexington has aroused this time the spirit of black folks to the cause of a new revolution - against taxation without representation, oppression, disfranchisement, segregation and injustice. The sparks has been ignited in Dallas county in the hearts of Negroes there.

Police brutality, reprisals and even to suffer death will not stop the siege of Selma. Victory is on the horizon - they shall not falter.

KING DRIVE GAINS MOMENTUM AS

INTEREST IN VOTING GROWS ALL OVER ALA.

Local Group Plans
Massive Voter
Registration Drive

By Christine Taylor,
Beacon Staff Reporter

A rather grim and determined group of 100 citizens from Sun-
set, gathered at the Ann St. Pres-
byterian church in the regular meet-
ing of the Mobile County Coordi-
nating Council, to begin voter re-
gistration. There one thought to
launch a massive voter regis-
tration drive in Mobile immediately.

With the completion of the general registration session of the Mobile County Board of
Registrars just completed, several
of the Negro residents of Mobile had become qualified
electors, the members present
voted that they would work a
round to cities to see that this
picture is changed.

During the same period there
were 6,320 Negroes registered.
Negro leaders said that while they concede that there
were far more whites making
applications, they have serious
doubts about the qualifications of
most whites to pass the very
difficult literacy test in such
large numbers. Very few persons
of the whites can pass it.

The organization's plans are

to alert masses of Negroes to
flood the Registrars' office at
each individual who fails to
pass and this matter will be re-
ferred to either the Department
of Justice or the NAACP for

C. H. Montgomery, chairman
of the organization, called that
leaders, zone leaders, ward
heads and block captains
would be apprised of the
Negroes in all walks of life in
every section of the community
would be contacted and urged
to do their part.

He pointed out that while the
campaign was being waged
in all sections of Mobile.

He predicted that thousands of
Negroes who are qualified to
register will be registered in the
time to municipal election in
August.

At the Sunday meeting there

were several citizens from com-

munities with streets needing

paving and improving. Some of

the areas with heavy traffic

had to be halted until the
streets dry. These persons point

out that only the ballot will
be able to change these con-

ditions.

SUPPORT FROM ALL

In a letter to Dr. Robert C.

Ward, president of the

Mobile Housing and Home

Finance Agency, the local NAACP asked

that Negro be appointed to

the Board of Voter Registration

that all segments of commun-

ity life be included in this

matter and support it.

Ministers are being asked to

shout it from the pulpit. The

press and radio and television

media to herald it. Citizens

are being asked to dedicate

themselves to the task and not

neglect to do their duty.

Registered voters in Mobile are

Negroes, Montgomery concluded.

Frank B. Thomas, vice chair-

man of the Coordinating Com-

mittee explained that these

CONT'D ON PAGE 2.

Mobile Beacon
10¢ 10¢
ALABAMA CITIZEN

20th YEAR, 35th EDITION MOBILE-TUSCALOOSA SAT. FEB. 13, 1965,



"The Custer Philharmonic Choir will make its first appearance on national television with the "Ted Mack Original Amateur Hour" Sunday February 14, 1965 at 10:30 on the Columbia Broadcasting System through Channel 5, Mobile, Alabama.

The following members will appear: Ladies Madames Myrna P. Thomas, Clovia C. Reddick, Mary Blakely, Cora G. Stewart, Mary Lopez, Ross Johnson, Misses Eugenia M. Burroughs, Jean Elms, Joyce C. Davis, Vinton Bush is piano accompanist. Mens Mess Hall Hill, Ralph Benbow, Taylor Burroughs, Dennis Monteith, Herbert Dillard, Alex Hall, James Stevens. Featured as narrators are Gregory Bush and Ralph Harji. Madames Bush and Harris accompanies their seven (7) year old son.

Local NAACP Hits Bias Of Mobile Housing Board

The Mobile Branch of the National Association for the Ad-
vancement of Colored People
charged the Mobile Housing and
Home Finance Agency to the
federal government to withhold
funds until this matter is
adjusted.

In a letter to Dr. Robert C.
Ward, president of the Mobile
Housing and Home Finance
Agency, the local NAACP asked
that Negro be appointed to

the Board of Voter Registration
in this area as in the "Owens
Expansion", by far, the majority
of voters involved is owned by
white people.

It is felt of this part of the
police, building and appraisal
units to no represent the Negro
population in existence.

This policy level includes the
Building Board, and the Board of
Appraisers.

Appeals were made some
time ago to the City Com-
munity.

CONT'D ON PAGE 2.

School Desegregation Move To Be Expanded

The legal right to expand
desegregation in the Mobile County
public schools will probably give
a new day in court during the later
part of this month, it was dis-

closed yesterday by Dr. J. L. LeFlore, director of case
for the Citizens' Committee

that a hearing on the motion
to expand desegregation to a number
of other grades will be before

the federal court here

on Feb. 25.

The school case, which is a

joint action of the Non-Partisan

Voter League and the Citizens'

Committee, has been before the

court for two years as

Negro citizens have been

left out of racial desegregation

in other civil rights moves, the

Redress Committee of the local

CONT'D ON PAGE 2.

HEAR MEN'S SINGING AGGREGATION 3 P.M. SUN. FEB. 14 AT STEWART MEMORIAL CHURCH ON HERCULES ST.

REGISTER AND VOTE

CONT'D ON PAGE 2.

PAGE 2

MOBILE BEACON ALABAMA CITIZEN

FEBRUARY 13

DR. EARL T. ODOM
GUEST LECTURER
AT FLA. CLINIC



the requirements for filling pos-
itions needed by the Housing
Authority are currently re-
vived, so as to exclude suitable
minority applicants from qual-
ifying. Exhibit "A" attached is
submitted for your consideration
for this conclusion. We are to your
correction from your office will
be appreciated.

Some weeks ago, there was
appointed by the instance of
our Mayor, a bi-racial
committee of the Housing Board to com-
plain, whose duty it was to ex-
amine the property owned by the
Housing Board in the event of
an acquisition for property
for the welfare of the Negro
population. We are to your
consideration the attached copy
of the report of this committee.

In view of the foregoing our
Branch, the president to request that all federa-
tions be withdrawn from this known
as the Hillside Re-Development Project,
Mobile, Alabama until proper
representation of the Negro pop-
ulation is made to the public by
the above mentioned policy
making levels.

Dr. Odom, M.D., F.A.C.P., will
be among a large number of
physicians, dentists, registered
nurses and pharmacists expected
to attend this outstanding clinic.

LOCAL GROUP
CONT'D FROM PAGE 1

campaign need funds. He urged
the group to give immediate
aid to the Negro leaders, handbills
and other material can be
secured. Even the asked to
contribute, he said.

The Mobile County Coordinating
Committee maintains office in Montgomery's Barber
Shop, 1420 Davis Ave. Phone
433-5414.

NAACP POSTS BOND
CONT'D FROM PAGE 1

branch, under the leadership of
Atty. C. E. Moses.

The legal action in the Selma
case is being handled by the
NAACP Legal Defense and Education
Fund, Inc. The bond will be presented to
the U. S. Court of Appeals in New York.

NAACP POSTS BOND

CONT'D FROM PAGE 1

Non-Partisan Voter League and the
two most prominent in this case
that it is understood the FBI is
investigating certain cases of al-
leged violations of civil rights
as a result of which were filed by
the two organizations.

A Nathaniel Taylor Defense
Fund, fully will be held by the
two most prominent in this case
Adams Street Holiness Church,
Adams and Kennedy Streets, at
5 p.m. The public is urged to
attend this meeting.

LOCAL NAACP

CHURCH NEWS

The Pine Grove Baptist Church
of Mt. Vernon had a singing
program featuring Jimmie B. Bubba,
P.M., featuring Jimmie Bubba and
the Dynamic Gospel Singers of

Mobile, along with Gator Dav-
ies, the Rev. Gator Davies, the
Travelers of Mt. Vernon, who was
singing with the Gospel sing-
ers associated with Urban Renewal.

It is our understanding that min-
istry groups should be employed
on the local level. It seems that

another group consisting of

Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, President

The Mt. Olive Primitive
Baptist Church, 1210 7th St.,
P.M. The members of the church
are urged to be present and on
time as business of importance
will be transacted.

Some 150,000 furnished by the
Freedom Choir of Mt. Vernon.

Rev. Andrew Farrell, President
Mrs. Ollie Flucker, Secretary
Montgomery, Reporter.

ATTEND BAPT. CHURCH

The singing program given at the Amity
Baptist Church on Friday night, Feb. 12,
1965 at 7:00 p.m. You are

cordially invited to attend this

wonderful program. Benefit for

the church anniversary, Ward 1

Rev. S. L. Penn, Pastor, Robert

Lee Sanders, Reporter.

FOR ALL OF YOUR
AUTO REPAIRS & SERVICE SEE

MALLARD'S Beauty
Shop No. 1

HEADQUARTERS FOR
HUMAN HAIR WIGS

All Kinds, All
Colors, and we

Finance our own.

No. 1-838 St. Stephens Rd.

Prichard 456-8287

MODERN EQUIPMENT
1383 DAVIS AVE



The Trinity Garden High School P. I. A. presents The Talladega College Choir in Con-

cert. Feb. 14, 1965 at 8:00 p.m.

The Choir is under the direction of Mr. Frank Hartman, director of the music Department

Talladega College. This singing group has made many special appearances throughout

the country and have been widely acclaimed as an outstanding Musical Aggregation.

The Chairman of the program at Trinity Garden High School is Mrs. C. B. Knight.

Mrs. W. B. Banks is the Principal.

Set For 11 A.M. Sun

The ordination of five newly
elected officers of the Ann St.
Methodist Church will be held
Sunday, Feb. 14 at 11 a.m.

Rev. Calvin E. Houston, minister
announced.

The service is changed from the
usual 10:15 hour to 11 to permit the members of the Hills-

dale Community Church and others
to attend.

Assistant Pastor, Houston will be
Rev. F. W. Williams of Tusca-

loosa, a former pastor of the

Ann Street Church.

The Trinity Garden High School
is the new deacons are Mrs. Nannie T. Brown, one

of the charter members of the

and the first woman age

and John Hill.

The new deacons are Miss

Mrs. Parker, Chairman of the Green Angles A

of the Seven Day Adventist Church. Appeal is being

made for the family in their hour of distress

friends and neighbors.

If anyone desire, please call 452-1676 to make contrib-

or bring same to 731 Herman Ave., in Whistler.

The family was given shelter by a neighbor, Mrs. Hattie Davis.

On Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1965, fire caused by a faulty

switch, partially destroyed the residence of Mrs. Autherine Cha

an estranged and destitute mother of five at 733 Herman

in Whistler. Mrs. Chapman and her five children age

from 1 to 12 years old were

the poverty-stricken mother and her children were

being taken care of by Mrs. Parker, Chairman of the Green Angles A

of the Seven Day Adventist Church.

The appeal is being made for the family in their hour of distress

friends and neighbors.

The family was given shelter by a neighbor, Mrs. Hattie Davis.

The Branch is sending two

delegates to attend the State Co-

ngressional Conference, which is

being held Feb. 12, 1965, in

Birmingham, Alabama.

Two more delegates will be sent

to attend the Southeast Regional

Conference, which will be held

Feb. 25 to 28 in Charlotte, North

Carolina.

cordially invited to attend this

wonderful program. Benefit for

the church anniversary, Ward 1

Rev. S. L. Penn, Pastor, Robert

Lee Sanders, Reporter.

ANNOUNCING THE
LOCATION OF
MODDY'S next door to the
Sable's Club,

MODERN EQUIPMENT
1383 DAVIS AVE



"BIGOTRY HAS NO HEAD, AND CANNOT
THINK- NO HEART, AND CANNOT FEEL.
WHEN SHE MOVES, IT IS IN WRATH WHEN
SHE PAUSES IT IS AMIDST RUIN- HER
PRAYERS ARE CURSES- HER GOD IS
A DEMON- HER COMMUNION IS DEATH."
O'CONNELL

"HER HEAD BOWED IN SHAME, AND TEARS"

T. COOK

Mobile Beacon

10¢

10¢



ALABAMA



CITIZEN

20th YEAR 38th EDITION MOBILE-TUSCALOOSA SAT. MARCH 6, 1965

Racists fire Into Homes Of Mayor, Rights Leader

Civil Right Leaders, Students Seek Complete Integration In Schools

The cause of complete desegregation of Mobile county public schools was presented last Friday in federal district court here by complainants' counsel and testimony of those who have been victims or observers of the stubborn system of segregation still existing in these schools.

After an almost all-day hearing before Judge Daniel H. Thomas, a recess until Friday of this week was ordered by the court to complete the case.

Two students presently attending formerly all-white Murphy High School testified about conditions at the school but at the same time urged that more Negro students attempt to go to mixed schools because of what was described as the obvious advantages offered.

They were Rosetta Gamble and Birdie Davis, 12th grade students.

Both testified about certain hostility, harassment and on the part of one, an instance of violence, experienced. However, the two young ladies emphatically said they would prefer attending an integrated

CONT'D ON PAGE 2



COURT JESTER

Master Henry Joseph Mills, III four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mills, poses for Beacon photographer, Frank P. Thomas.

The youngster, a member of the Mobile's Mardi Gras Carnival Court was resplendent in his costume.

The Coronation crowd did not frighten him Sunday night. After Thomas made his picture, Little Henry offered to return the courtesy by getting

CONT'D ON PAGE 2

MOBILE, ALA. ---- Rabid racists are suspected of having made Mobile's Mayor Charles S. Trimmier and militant civil rights leader John L. LeFlore, targets of their venom by firing shots into their homes last Tuesday night and probably fleeing by car. The shooting occurred between 9 p.m. and midnight.

LeFlore, experienced long time civil rights worker, who has quietly built one of the most enviable records in the South on this question, recently led a successful move through the Non-Partisan Voters League and Citizens Committee, to open skilled job opportunities to Negroes at the Alabama Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Company here in the face of stubborn resistance. For the first time in history Negroes are holding permanent jobs as machinists and boilermakers at this shipyard.

They have also been accepted and upgraded in the shipwright, electrical and other department at the shipyard. One Negro girl is working as clerk-typist and the desegregation toilet and cafeteria facilities was also an issue successfully handled by him. Previously he led the move to open 35 new jobs to Negroes at the Aluminum Ore Company plant here and in other plants.

LeFlore, veteran civil rights

CONT'D ON PAGE 2

EDITORIALS

Gun Attacks On Citizens Must Be Stopped

Reckless gun attacks on innocent people continue in Mobile, committed presumably by hate-crazed hoodlums in our midst.

During the past three weeks two teen-age boys have been shot, one of whom was seriously wounded, two taverns have been fired into and more recently the homes of the mayor of the city and a militant civil rights leader have also been targets of the roaming morbid-minded elements responsible for these gun attacks. The shots have always been fired from automobiles.

Mobile has enjoyed above-the-average race relations for a southern city despite the occasional lethal weapon rampage of the hate crowd. We well remember that last year another teen-age boy riding a bicycle in the Toulminville area at dusk was shot and critically wounded by some sick-minded fiend or fiends who were cruising about in a car looking for prey.

This situation, unless stopped by the vigilance of police, could lead to serious consequences and possibly to racial conflict. We are hopeful that suspected hate peddlers are being kept under scrutiny by law enforcement agencies in Mobile and this area, and that they are also being questioned with regard to the current series of shootings by some of those identified with this group.

EDITORIALS

ALABAMA SENATORS "DEAD WRONG" ABOUT SELMA

Alabama's Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman, in talking to the President last week blamed the racial trouble in Selma on "outside agitators", whatever that really means.

While we usually admire the two gentlemen for the stand they take in many issues in Congress, we cannot "buy" the propaganda they tried to sell the President and the nation on the happenings at Selma.

We . . . cannot believe that they are so naive' or destitute of knowledge about the goings on in that Black Belt perimeter they do not know that Alabama's political oligarchy and feudal system which have deprived Negroes of almost every basic right are the evil forces responsible for the situation there.

Our two senators should know that in trying to blame the struggle for the right to vote in Dallas County (Selma) on so-called "outside agitators" they are not affording a true picture of the protest happenings there.

They know, for they are Alabamians, that flagrant disregard of the 14th and 14th Amendments to the Constitution by the power structure, principally the political segment and their constituents, of Dallas county, is the cause of Negro unrest and protest demonstrations.

The image of Alabama was further dismasted this week by the ruthless and brutal attacks of state troopers against Negro marchers who had planned a voter registration discrimination protest trek from Selma to the state capitol at Montgomery.

These minions of the law, on orders from the governor of the state, are alleged to have fiendishly beat Negroes with clubs, n i g h t sticks, billies and other such weapons, as well as to have subjected them to a barrage of tear gas.

Surely Senators Hill and Sparkman know about this barbaric incident against the freedom which all of us, regardless of race, color, or creed, profess to love.

They also must certainly know about the case of 15-year-old Georgia Mae Dickerson, who was marched off to a Selma jail singing a song about freedom, which she had never enjoyed. She was one of the youngsters who volunteered her services to this cause.

Georgia Mae was finally released from behind the prison walls and sent home-sick with fever and the flu from sleeping without blankets on a wet floor like the other 99 children jailed with her for their protest against political disfranchisement and taxation without representation.

This saga and the story about the "heroic" deeds of the well armed state troopers against defenseless black citizens this week, reflect the true sentiments of Black Belt Alabama.

Our two distinguished senators should not bury their heads in the sands like an ostrich on the Selma situation. Stop kidding yourselves, senators, you "ain't even fooling the White Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan.



Complaint that public school desegregation in Mobile County has been planned only to permit a token number of Negro students to attend previously non-Negro schools was made by Negro citizens who sponsored the suit and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund attorneys who represent them was charged in Federal Court.

Picture shows left to right: Rosetta Gamble, student, Derrick Bell of New York, legal defense fund counsel, W. L. Bolden, pioneer civil Rights worker, Birdie Davis, student in whose name case was styled, J. L. LeFlore, director of case work for the Citizens' Committee, militant civil rights group which sponsored the suit, Algea Bolton, another official of the Citizens' Committee and Bettie Davis, also a student.

This picture was made in front of Federal Court House at conclusion of one of recent hearings on school question.

"LAND OF THE FREE,
AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE!"

WALLACE

"WE CAN'T GIVE IN ONE INCH.
WE'RE GOING TO ENFORCE STATE
LAWS - AND USE ALL NECESSARY
MEANS TO STOP IT."

SELMA ALABAMA



THE WALLACE IMAGE! AN AMERICAN IMAGE!

OVER 800 ATTEND "WALLACE" RALLY IN BIRMINGHAM

WHITE CITY RECORD

EDITORIALS

ALABAMA WHITES RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTEST MOVEMENT IN OUR STATE

The refusal of a segment of white Alabamians in prominent positions to blame themselves, the state and its newspapers for the Selma-Montgomery march and the protest demonstrations in Dallas county and elsewhere, projects itself as another example of the stubborn unfairness and ostrich-like nature of the power structure in the Deep South.

These people, instead of reflecting a rational approach to the race problems in their midst, simply ignore the injustices and discriminations imposed on Negro citizens, do nothing in a tangible way to correct the evils, then vehemently blame "outside agitators" for lending effective assistance in whatever lawful techniques the colored group adopts to achieve desirable goals toward first class citizenship.

This indictment can be truthfully made against the governor, practically all members of the legislature and Congressional delegation, the clergy, newspaper editors, some civic leaders and others.

We also contend that the blood of two civil rights crusaders, one of whom died from an attack by a mob of several hatemongers in Selma more than two weeks ago and the other who was shot down in Perry county by a state trooper days before, may be on the hands of the people who compose our state's power structure.

There was no indication that whites whose influence could have been used to maintain racial peace with justice and progress toward respect for human dignity in Alabama, were concerned with what was happening to Negroes in our state. They evidently felt that they could contain the restlessness of the Negro with a do-nothing police and there was no need to relieve the deplorable conditions under which these people live.

They permitted the governor to impose an unreasonably rigid voter registration test with the avowed purpose of disfranchising large numbers of the Negro group, to give encouragement to racist organizations in our state with numerous speaking engagement before their meetings, to defy law and order in resisting rulings of the federal courts establishing an equality of opportunity for Negroes, and to do many other things which were obviously aimed at "Keeping the Negro in his place".

Alabama, as well as the rest of the Deep South, has consistently resisted any semblance of equal justice and equal opportunities for Negroes.

On the question political disfranchisement which is the issue behind the protest demonstrations at Selma, Negroes were first victims of a so-called grandfather's clause, then the Constitution of 1901, the white primary, the Boswell amendment and the outright refusal of boards of registrars in the Black Belt to show up for regular sessions when it was known that Negroes would appear for voter registration and to flunk them arbitrarily whenever the board members decided to attend to the business for which they had been selected. In addition, Negroes in such counties as Monroe, Wilcox, Lowndes and a number of others, had been intimidated by threats of loss of jobs or violence, and dared not present themselves before boards of registrars for the purpose of becoming qualified electors. This was true about ten years ago in some counties and remained a fact in others at least until the Selma protest move and its sequences of brutality were shown to the nation and the world.

In Mississippi, men have died because they wanted to vote. Right here in Mobile, 20 years ago a prominent Negro citizen was beaten down at the board of registrars office and remained in a critical condition at a hospital for more than two weeks. Also at Mobile, a militant civil rights leader who was a federal employee had charges filed against him by the chairman of the board because the colored man was successfully directing a voter registration campaign to get Negroes on the rolls in large numbers.

The true story of the suffering, even by death, of Negroes in Alabama and the Deep South to obtain the ballot has not been told. The white people of this state-and they alone, are responsible for the protest movement which is now sweeping the Black Belt. It is hoped that this may be the beginning of the end of Second Class Citizenship for Negroes in Alabama.

EDITORIALS

The Mobile Story-Progress In Race Relations

White extremist elements hell-bent on maintaining the status quo and recklessly opposing any kind of change which would enhance Negro progress toward goals of first class citizenship, have brought shame and disgrace to Alabama throughout the nation and World.

We suspect the White Citizens Council and Ku Klux Klan crowds, aided and abetted by politicians in high places, many of the newspapers and other sources of the power structure, have been the chief architects of the infamy which has gripped our state the past six or seven years.

A serious retrogression in race relations developed as a result of the rabble-rousing tactics of former Gov. John Patterson and reached an unprecedented tempo of hatred and violence during this administration of the incumbent chief executive of the state, George Wallace.

In the midst of the unfortunate situation imposed on Alabama by the misguided racists, we believe Huntsville and Mobile remain in the main, steadfast in meeting the challenges of a period of transition from segregation to desegregation now going on in the South.

While Mobile is by no stretch of the imagination, a city without hate, substantial progress has been made in a number of areas here that far surpasses the racial improvement of almost any other community in the Deep South.

Those among our citizenry who make the ridiculous assertion that no progress has been made in Mobile are either irresponsible or have some ulterior motive for attempting to mislead others who don't think for themselves.

This newspaper has kept its own records and consulted with civil rights movements here that have been in the vanguard of the struggle to secure for the Negro group some of the basic rights of citizenship. Contrary to an opinion that seems to be widely accepted in some quarters, the conference table so far has made little or no significant contributions to the progress in desegregation and new opportunities which Negroes now enjoy.

The filing of petitions intimating subsequent court proceedings, the effective procedure of employing federal agencies under executive order and the matter of instituting court action, have brought the more substantial gains.

We offer in brief this reminder of progress achieved in Mobile. There are 23 Negro patrolmen, two detectives and six women school traffic officers employed by the city. The sheriff's department has three Negro deputy sheriffs and two female school traffic officers.

There are 17 Negro city bus drivers, two telephone operators, three supervisors in Mobile post office and more than 150 carriers, clerks and other postal workers. The city has two fire stations that are manned by colored firefighters, there is one Negro downtown bank clerk and there are several clerks in downtown department stores.

At the shipyard, there are five Negro machinists and four boilermakers in permanent positions, with more to be so upgraded, ship carpenters, electricians, painters, welders shipfitters and a clerk-typist.

Thirty-five colored workers have been upgraded to new jobs at the Aluminum Ore Company, and Negro women are employed as social workers in the county welfare agency.

On the desegregation front, bus, airport and railroad terminals offer equal service to all. The courthouse, police station, parks and playgrounds, municipal golf course, public schools, public library system and city buses have also been desegregated.

In politics, Negroes have been successful in electing eight of the race as ward committee men and more than 65 are on the list of poll workers and officials at voting places.

Mobile county has more than 13,000 Negro qualified voters. There should be, in our opinion, more than 20,000. Deterrents to increased voter registration have been the rigid test schemed by the white supremacists in our state to disenfranchise the Negro citizen, the failure of more than 3,000 colored people already registered to pay their poll tax, and we must reluctantly admit that apathy has also been one of the curses to deprive the group of its heritage at the ballot box.

This extent of progress does not mean that Negroes must sit idly by and live in the past. We must be ever vigilant in this freedom struggle and vow to keep up the fight by dignified means until every vestige of segregation and discrimination is removed from the public scene.

EDITORIALS

JOB DISCRIMINATION TO DIMINISH UNDER TITLE VII OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

New and extensive change occur this week in the area of employment opportunities as Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act goes into effect.

Friday, July 2, one year after President Johnson signed the new Civil Rights bill and made it the law of the land, that section of the Act dealing with the effort to end job discrimination in a broad sense, becomes effective.

Title VII—generally described as the "Equal Employment Opportunity" title—was designed to afford Negro American citizens and other minorities a new right to a better living standard and in a correlated way a new day in the sun. It is expected to be a potent weapon to diminish discriminatory hiring practices based merely on race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

In the first year of its operation—July 2, 1965 to July 2, 1966—it will affect employers with 100 or more employees, the third year 50 or more, and from July 2, 1968 and on, the number will be 25 or more.

Section 703 (a) of the law reads—"It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer to fail to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex or national origin".

It further says it shall also be unlawful to "Limit, segregate, or classify" employees in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

Other subsections of Section 703 spell out anti-discrimination rules to labor organizations and employment agencies as well.

The new equal employment opportunity law also means that Negroes must prepare themselves to qualify for jobs from which they have been heretofore denied. The only successful formula to reach the "promised land" is afforded by training and an adequate educational background. Miracles just don't happen in this field of life.

EDITORIALS

Election Is Over City Heads Urged To Represent All

The city election is over-schools have opened for a new year-and the community can once again resume its normal routine of life. It was a hard fought political campaign right down to the wire and we hope it left no scars.

To the three men who won, we extend our congratulations. They will be our city commissioners for the next four years and all of us who live in the City of Mobile certainly hope they will be worthy public servants-with charity for all and malice toward none.

Our three city commissioners were elected by votes from all segments of the people and both races. They should represent with fairness and impartiality all of these citizens, whether they be Protestant or Catholic, Christian or Jew, White or Black. In God's evaluation of man, they are all equal and deserve equal consideration. On the scales of Justice, they are likewise supposed to be regarded as equal and should be afforded equal opportunities to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In an analysis of the votes cast in the so-called predominantly Negro wards last Tuesday, it is shown that only one candidate seemed to have gained the almost unanimous support of the citizens in these election districts. On the other hand, the trend indicated in many of the so-called white wards reveal that there were a number of influences which probably affected the way large numbers of these citizens voted. However, it is rather ironical no one yells "bloc vote" by the when a substantial number of white voters support a certain candidate for public office.

Negroes usually support political candidates who are believed to represent the best interests of the community. This is to mean the people who make up the electorate want such type public servants and many of them hopefully look to their leaders to consider the welfare of the populace first in offering recommendations.

Mobile has been popularized throughout the Nation as city which could be a model for the South in race relations. Let us hope the new city administration will do nothing to mar that image.

DO WE REALLY WANT TO BE FREE?



ALABAMA STATE TROOPERS BEAT VOTER MARCHERS AT SELMA BRIDGE IN MARCH, 1965. IT WAS ACTIONS LIKE THIS THAT CAUSED THE CONGRESS TO PASS THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW. SEVERAL PERSONS, WHITE AND NEGRO DIED SO THAT THESE RIGHTS COULD BE OBTAINED.

(Photo Courtesy Ebony Magazine)

OR WERE THESE SACRIFICES ALL MADE IN VAIN?

We Have A Voting Rights Law Now- All We Have To Do Is To Get The 43,000 Voting Age Negroes In Mobile County Down To The Board Of Registrars Office. The President Has Done His Job. — Let's Do Ours Today - Get Them Down There

SPONSORED BY THE MOBILE BEACON IN BEHALF OF ALL OF THE CIVIC GROUPS OF MOBILE COUNTY

IN MEMORY



In Memory of My Darling daughter, Miss Barbara Davis, who passed away two years ago, on Oct. 14, 1963.

A God that the Ordains gave us, a pure and lovely child, he gave it in keeping the flesh and blood but he was sparing to that glory of the day, down came the heavenly garden down took the girl away.

SHE IS MISSED BY
Mother, Children, and family



James McDonald, local entrepreneur who has long been interested in radio is now a part time announcer with Radio Station WMOO of Daphne, Ala., it was informed this newspaper recently.

McDonald will be heard from 4 to 6 p.m. on Saturday afternoons on WMOO at 1050, 000 watts and is found at 1050 on the dial.

Later the BEACON stated that McDonald was a former announcer of Radio WMCOZ. This was in error as an official of the latter station pointed out that Mr. McDonald had never been an employee of that firm.



E. J. Moore, Executive Chairman of the Alabama Youth Development Committee stated that the AYDC is standing firm in their demands that the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Alexander, Jr., and his executive staff return immediately because of their discriminatory policies toward the Negro population and the employees of Mobile Housing Board and Urban Renewal authority.

In his complaints to Dr. Robert Weaver Director of the Housing and Finance Office, Washington, D. C., office, we requested full scale investigation of Mr. Alexander and the executive staff and ask that he resign. 1. Refusal to hire Negroes in upgrade positions.

2. Discrimination against Negro employees of the Mobile Housing Board.

3. Con. on Negro has been hired in the Urban Renewal department.

While in Washington, Miss Robinson was active in the Congressional Secretaries Club, and spent much of her free time with Negroes in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. She was a guest at a spring reception

REPORT OF ALL MONEY RAISED IN SEPT. 1965, BY THE GULF CITY RESCUE MISSION

Friday evening services for Month	11.97
Shell Bayou Lodge \$361-Elks	56.32
Jesse Thomas	8.00
Grace Mt. Zion Male Chorus	4.00
S. L. Amerson	1.00
Texas Street AME Church	2.00
Rev. George Morris	5.00
Bethel AME Chapel	1.00
Rev. C. A. Tomall	138.73
Joseph Perry	2.00
Almwell Baptist Church	7.11
Rev. W. E. Morris	5.00
Elbethel Primitive Baptist Church	7.00
Warren Street M. E. Church	25.00
St. John's Baptist Church	10.00
State Street AMEZ Church	5.00
Mr. Patterson	1.00
Morning Star Baptist Church	1.00
Union Baptist Church-Plateau	5.00
Mr. Olive Baptist Church 2	20.17
Friendship Primitive Baptist Church	5.90
Shiloh Baptist-Down the Bay	9.00
Unknown Person	.16
Mr. Carmel Pritchard	5.00
THE TOTAL IS IN SEPT.	404.38
TRANS. TO BLDG. FUND	105.00
BALANCE	296.78
SEPT. EXPENSES	160.07
BALANCE END SEPT.	136.71

DETROIT SECRETARY GOES TO AMERICAN EMBASSY IN INDIA

Miss Shirley Ann Robinson, former secretary to Congressman John Conyers, Jr., left Washington recently to report to a post in New Delhi, India. Miss Robinson, who had been a member of Conyers' Capitol Hill staff since February, was to escort to Dulles International Airport by the Congressman when she left the nation on September 17.

She planned to remain eight weeks in India and return to India before arriving in India.

Miss Robinson is joining the Embassy staff as personal secretary to Mr. John S. G. Martin, U. S. Ambassador to India. "I am looking forward to my new job because I have always wanted to work in a foreign country," said Miss Robinson.

The attractive young Detroit native takes a great deal of time and expense to travel to the new job. She attended Detroit's High School of Commerce, Highland Park High School, and the Elms Cooper School Court Reporting. In addition to her experience on Capitol Hill, Miss Robinson was a member of the Lafayette Club in Detroit and in the Sales Promotion Department of the Detroiters' organization.

She was an executive secretary to accompany the fifteen Congressmen who went to Selma, Alabama in February to investigate the voting rights situation which Nobel Peace Prize Winner Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was instrumental in bringing about. A court reporter was invaluable to us in recording the racial bigotry and discrimination and Negroes in the Selma area," stated Cong. Conyers.

At a bon voyage party given by her colleagues, Miss Robinson's friends expressed concern for her safety now that the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir was still active in combat. "The combat is a long way from New Delhi where I will be stationed," she said. "The audience had a gigantic treat in store when they listen and dance to the music of the sensational Rhonda Kings following the conclusion.

A big motocade is planned for Saturday at 11:00 A. M. The motocade will travel down Congress and Davis Avenue, turn left at Lafayette, left at Congress.

given as the White House by President Johnson. Miss Robinson is the daughter of Mr. Walter Robinson and Mrs. Alma Holley, both constituents of Congressman Conyers. She has two younger sisters, Tom and Rita, attend Webber Junior High School in Detroit.

HEAD OF NATHANIEL TAYLOR COMMITTEE THANKS PUBLIC

I. Willis Pollard, business and civic leader told the BEACON this week that he was most grateful for the help received from the public and all organizations who had peddled to make it possible to return Nathaniel Taylor from a Covington, La., jail to the White House, General Taylor, a recent recruit to the police force cleared of the brutal murder of a white springfield housewife had been missing since shortly after his trial and his whereabouts unknown. He was hospitalized in Louisiana.

Mr. Pollard, a neighbor and friend of the family volunteered his services to assist the family in returning the mentally sick man to Mobile. He said he could not be finalized and detailed the following:

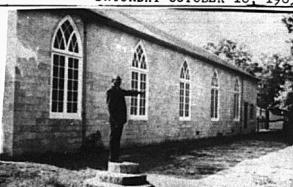
Rev. C. C. Suggs, C. H. Murchison, Walter Reed, Prichard Branch NAACP, Mrs. M. Caffee, Eddie Kimble, Frank Thomas, The Rev. T. J. Hatcher, pastor, Mrs. Annie Driver of X-Cel Super Stores.

M.C.T.S. PLANS GALA HOMECOMING

The "Whippets" of Mobile County Training School are planning a host of activities during their "Homecoming" celebration, commencing on Friday, October 16, 1965.

The Homecoming coronation is set for October 15, 1965, at 7:30 p.m., in the school auditorium. Miss Diane Smith will be honored with the title of "Miss County". The Homecoming queen is yet to be named. The audience will have a gigantic treat in store when they listen and dance to the music of the sensational Rhonda Kings following the conclusion.

A big motocade is planned for Saturday at 11:00 A. M. The motocade will travel down Congress and Davis Avenue, turn left at Lafayette, left at Congress.



DEDICATION CEREMONY

Sunday afternoon October 17, 1965 the Greater Ruth AME Church will be dedicated.

Property, which was purchased for parking, Accommodations and to Lawrence and Davis Avenue (the starting point). The chain of activities will be action packed high gear with County annual clash with St. Augustine (The Purple Knights) of New Orleans, La., and the "Unbeaten" in 1965.

The "Purple Knights" are well known by Mobilians for their colorful uniforms, costumes and abilities. With the support of fellow Mobilians, the Whippets will be fighting to keep their record labeled "Unbeaten" in 1965.



Vietnam Homecoming Parade, Lt. Gen. Richard J. Serrano, Deputy Commanding General, U. S. Army, Vietnam, inspects the 1st Logistical Command's buildup of supplies at Qui Nhon harbor. Lt. Col. Thomas D. Emery, Commanding Officer, 39th Transportation Battalion (Transport), explains harbor operations to General Serrano. The first in a series of logistical operations to be organized and to operate under hostile fire, provides almost all combat service support for U. S. Army Forces in Vietnam.



Miss Geraldine Parsons has been selected "Miss Trinity Gardens High" to reign at the homecoming game.



Miss Camille Armitage was selected "the second attendant" to Miss Trinity Gardens High.

YOUR HEALTH

HEALTH COMBAT SERVICE CLUB

You are invited to attend a Spectacular Service Club, an auxiliary of the 6th District T. B. Hospital.

To Commemorate the Sixth Year Anniversary of the Club, Saturday, October 17, 1965 at 6:00 P. M. in the Recreation Room of the 6th District Hospital, 800 St. Anthony Street, Mobile, Alabama.

The Role Of The Negro Press In The Civil Rights Struggle

By Henry Lee Moon
Director, Public Relations
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

To assess the role of the Negro press in the civil rights crisis is, in a real sense, analogous to raising the question as to the role of the U.S. Navy in the national defense. Among the host of organizations, institutions and social forces now actively concerned with various aspects of the civil rights issue, the Negro press, in point of seniority, yields only to the Negro church. Both institutions came into being as an expression of protest against slavery, discrimination and segregation--the church in 1787 with the establishment of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia and the press, 40 years later with the founding of Freedom's Journal in New York City in 1827.

Thus the Negro press antedated by 72 years the founding in 1909 of the oldest of the professional civil rights organizations--the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Both the church and the press preceded the Civil War and played important roles in the abolition struggle, the civil rights movement of that era. After the dissolution of the abolition societies, the press continued the fight for Negro rights through the aborted Reconstruction, through the long blackout following the compromist of 1877, into the rebirth of hope with the establishment of NAACP as a permanent civil rights organization, and into the presenters which some call "the Negro Revolution".

Throughout the 138 years since the initial publication of Freedom's Journal, the Negro press, as an institution (though not necessarily every individual newspaper), has been faithful to the responsibility which history entrusted to it. The press has been faithful to the responsibility which history entrusted to it. The press has supported the basic demand for recognition of the Negro as a human being and as a citizen. It has, in the main, supported the program and objectives of the NAACP and newer professional civil rights organizations and movements. Not uncritically, as we in the NAACP well know, but fundamentally. In fact the sustained support of the Negro press and the Negro church, the pioneer Freedom Fighters, has helped the NAACP to survive and grow and lay the firm foundations for today's accelerated developments in the racial crisis.

When, the spring of 1963, the controversial and, in Negro circles, popular Adam Clayton Powell attacked the NAACP and other Civil rights organizations because they included white persons as officers and members the Negro press, despite a certain affinity with the vocifer-

CONT'D ON PAGE 2

Our votes can help stem the tide of racial retrogression in the Congress.

The Bail Bond Program in Mobile

A recent report made last summer on 50% of the current criminal cases (459) in the circuit court of Mobile showed that the majority of those jailed (306) were poor and black. Sixty-five per cent of the persons kept in jail before and after indictment were black. More than 57% were poor, as indicated by the fact that they had court appointed attorneys. Proportionately less blacks than whites were released on bond. Only 5% of those indicted were allowed to sign their own bond on the basis of property holding or other considerations.

Discriminatory administration of the bail-bond system has thus led to the violation of the equality and the civil rights of blacks and poor people. Where the 1973 National Conference on Criminal Justice has set the standards of 60 days as the maximum time allowable between arrest and trial, upwards of 15% of the poor and black indicted and in jail were forced to wait six months or more for their trials.

Because of the local practice of not convening jury trials from June to mid-September, many persons are incarcerated or kept in jail through the hottest months of the summer in the poorly ventilated cells. Very few of the cases are granted credit for this time spent behind bars when they are sentenced.

This state of affairs calls for citizen action on all fronts to remedy these abuses. In the up-coming political campaigns where judges are running for re-election, questions should be raised about the inequities and inequalities of their treatment of persons in trouble with the law. They should be questioned closely by the electorate concerning their respect for a person's right to be treated as innocent until proven guilty in a court of law. Except in cases of heinous crimes of violence, persons not yet found guilty by a jury should be released on personal recognisance or signature. If sick or injured in any way they should be released to a hospital or other community facility. If accused of victimless crimes such as public drunkenness and drug use, they should be released to Alcoholics Anonymous or to a drug rehabilitation center.

Citizens should insist on twelve months of service by judges who take twelve months' pay. They should also insist that persons who are jailed should be given double credit for time spent in jail during the summer or during their pre-trial incarceration.

Foreigners Listed

In States

to register with the government. All foreigners aged 16

EDITORIALS-COMMENTS AND OPINIONS

The Nation May One Day Rue Its Stupidity Because Of Race Or Color

Henry "Hank" Aaron Monday night in Atlanta hit home run No. 715 to become baseball's all-time home run king. The Mobilian's history-making feat was achieved before a standing-room only crowd of 53,775 at the Atlanta stadium, the largest ever to see a baseball game in that city.

Millions of other people throughout the nation and other parts of the world viewed the game on television. The President of the United States telephoned congratulations and invited Aaron to the White House. The governor, the mayor of Atlanta, and others prominent in the life of the state of Georgia, the country and baseball were either at the game or sent congratulatory telegrams.

In addition, thousands of out-of-town sports fans were in Atlanta for the game, some for Tuesday night's event as well. Hank Aaron made a big contribution to the city's business world, its image and race relations all over the United States.

When Babe Ruth established what once seemed to have been an insurmountable record of 714 home runs on May 25, 1935, there was a rigid color line in baseball and most other sports. Big league baseball was a "white man's" game, ruled by the mailed fists of the Ty Cobbs and other racists that no one dared defy.

In retrospect, race prejudice and discrimination have taken a terrible toll in the USA and continue to "throw their weight around" almost anywhere and in any facet of life. In this country of ours these morbid twins exist from the nation's capital to the smallest hamlet in Mississippi, Alabama, Oregon or California.

They were and are as much a part of the American scene as the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner at an important sports event or a patriotic meeting. Despite the tremendous cost demanded in hatred, turmoil, blood, the waste of billions in dollars and the failure to develop the maximum productivity potential of one-tenth of this land's people, the mores of a dual society tenaciously control the destiny of race relations in our country.

These ludicrous viewpoints still prevail notwithstanding the blight produced by separate or segregated schools, other Jim Crow public facilities, the low purchasing power of the black community, a high crime rate and other scourges created by racist principles.

No one knows how many Hank Aarons, Charles Drews or George Washington Carvers have been lost to this country because it has not fully opened the doors of opportunity and equal rights to its black citizens. The nation may one day rue its stupidity because of race or color.

Cont'd from page 1
society since 1951. Today, the Beacon is a member of the Alabama Press Association.

The established journalist is an active member and the first black to join the Mobile professional chapter of Sigma Delta Chi Journalism Society.

Mr. Thomas is an elder of the Ann Street Presbyterian Church.

He is married to the former Mrs. M. Black, who now serves as publisher and general manager of the Beacon.

FIRST BLACK
Cont'd from page 1

He won a majority of 234 votes on a first ballot, to 1211 for the Rev. Dr. Kenneth C. Morris of New Orleans and 51 for the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Kispis of Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Bottoms is the pastor of an integrated congregation in suburban Birmingham, the Oakhurst Presbyterian Church.

A tall, graying man, Dr. Bottoms has held numerous denominational posts, represented his church in ecumenical councils and previously was the first black moderator of the regional Kentucky Synod and local Louisville Presbytery in 1963.

Prior to becoming pastor of the Oakhurst congregation, Dr. Bottoms had served pastores in Selma, Ala., Louisville and Miami. He and his wife Elizabeth have four children.

CEO PROGRAMS
Cont'd from page 1

President Nixon, in leaving out all funding for the community action program in his budget, really had hoped to kill the program outright, telling state and local governments that they would be forced to absorb the \$300 million project from their general revenue sharing allotments.

Over the next three years, the measure authorized a total of \$3.5 billion with nearly \$1 billion for the embattled community action program. It provides 80 percent funding of local and state agencies to help them to carry on training and other programs for the poor under the new Community Action Administration to be set up in 1971.

The agency's director, with near autonomy, would be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The popular Head Start program, which provides pre-school training for young people, has been authorized to spend \$1.5 billion over the next three years and will remain in HEW.

Surprisingly, a rather diverse group of supporters urged continued federal funding of community action programs, including 48 of the 50 state governors. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Republican Mayor Richard L. Lamm and anti-poverty organizations also backed the continuation of the agency.

Most of the funds would go to the following programs:

*Head Start-\$1.5 billion.

*Community Action, which aids in the creation of local groups that assist the poor obtain jobs and education-\$1 billion.

*Follow Through, which

PORTER

Cont'd from page 1
publications and coordinator of college and alumna publications and photography.

He has a master's degree in journalism/public relations from the university, where he also taught an undergraduate journalism course.

Porter is a product of the Mobile Public School System and received his undergraduate education at Bishop State Junior College (Bragg Branch) and Alabama State University.

Porter said, "I have a lot of respect for any black newspaper that survives for so long. I hope to be able to use whatever knowledge I have and past experiences to work with the black press to make it greater publication—one which more people will be reading and proudly showing among friends and visitors to our city."

Porter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Quillie Porter, long-time residents of Mobile.

MOTHER

Cont'd from page 1
(Cont'd. from p. 1)

Lillian Kidd and his wife, Lillian M. Kidd, are well into a drive to raise funds for Gerald. They have been working with their churches and neighbors in communities from McIntosh to Mobile.

Mrs. Kidd said, checks have already been received from the church, St. Peters Catholic Church of Chillicothe, and from the First Baptist Church of Mt. Vernon.

The Kidds may be contacted at 820-9432, or by writing P.O. Box 392, Mt. Vernon, 36560.

Also working in the area is the Mt. Vernon Civic Club, which provides educational assistance to children going from Head Start to grade school \$180 million.

There will also be funds to aid Indians, migrant workers, pregnant women and the elderly. The group, which has received in recent years the amount by which our earnings exceed our interest payments and other fixed charges has continued a



BE SURE TO REGISTER
AND VOTE.



GULF UNDERWRITERS INSTALL OFFICERS-The Gulf Underwriters of the Greater Mobile area installed its officers Tuesday, June 11 in the agents office of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company on St. Francis Street in the Port City.

The officers are from left to right: J.W. McAllister of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co. is the outgoing president; Rev. E.M. Potts of Lovett's Burial and Life Insurance Co. is the out-going treasurer; Mrs. E.C. Robertson is the secretary; J. J. Johnson is the financial secretary. Mr. D. Davis, Treasurer; L.C. Smith, Acting Afternoon Insurance Co. and O.P. Purfey is the Vice President of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. Mrs. T. Wilson, second row, is a pass-president and Rev. J.W. Leggett is the Chaplain. (Cockrell Photo)

RATE INCREASE
(Cont'd. from p. 1)

threatening downward trend," Mr. Farley said. "We have delayed asking for increases in our rates as long as possible," he said. "To delay further would jeopardize the reliability of power supply to customers we have a legal duty to serve."

"The cost of practically everything we require to supply our customers with electricity is high and going higher," Mr. Farley said. "To meet these rising costs, we must have higher rates."

"At present, our average residential rate is about 18 percent below the national average for the nation's investor-owned electric utilities, and, even with the increased rates we expect our rates will still compare favorably with those of other utilities."

"We regret having to ask for increases in our rates, but to fail to do so would mean that brownouts and blackouts in our area would be inevitable and that industrial development would have to come to a halt."

"Even with the rate increases the company has received in recent years, the amount by which our earnings exceed our interest payments and other fixed charges has continued a

HUD AIDS HOUSING
(Cont'd. from p. 1)

effect.

HUD officials gave as an example the possible use of TPP funds to plan a better way of dealing with chronic trash and litter problems and to hire additional personnel. Modernization funds might be used to buy a ash compactor or hauling equipment.

Crawford said many of the worst problems of crime, vandalism and destruction in public housing are the results of derivative project designs. But in view of the large part they play in housing low-income people about 2.5 million units with about 2.5 million residents, they must be salvaged if possible.

"We cannot correct the physical deterioration which were built," he said. "We can only work with these structures, improve them and provide the kind of maintenance and service support that will not

fail to meet the physical depreciation and deterioration of the buildings and frustration of their inhabitants."

In his *Historia*, written in 1672, Adam of Bremen mentions the Scandinavian colonies in America, 120 years before Columbus.

Mr. Farley said, "We have delayed asking for increases in our rates as long as possible," he said. "To delay further would jeopardize the reliability of power supply to customers we have a legal duty to serve."

"The cost of practically everything we require to supply our customers with electricity is high and going higher," Mr. Farley said. "To meet these rising costs, we must have higher rates."

"At present, our average residential rate is about 18 percent below the national average for the nation's investor-owned electric utilities, and, even with the increased rates we expect our rates will still compare favorably with those of other utilities."

"We regret having to ask for increases in our rates, but to fail to do so would mean that brownouts and blackouts in our area would be inevitable and that industrial development would have to come to a halt."

"Even with the rate increases the company has received in recent years, the amount by which our earnings exceed our interest payments and other fixed charges has continued a

Black Unemployment

Rate Up
Loring Up

WASHINGTON-The unemployment rate for black workers rose to 9.5 percent in May, the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of the Labor Statistics announced. The rate was 8.7 percent in April.

The unemployment rate for black youths at 33.5 percent continued more than twice the white teenage rate.

Increased youth unemployment rate for white youths rose to 10.7 percent in May, up from 10.1 percent in April.

The nation's total unemployment rate edged up to 5.0 percent from 5.0 percent in April, primarily because of a rise in joblessness among black youths.

Black employment, as measured by the monthly sample survey of households was 86.7 percent in May, up from 85.5 percent in April. The plateau at which the black employment rate has been since January.

The unemployment rate for black workers aged 20 to 24 years old, at 8.4 percent in May, was not materially different from the rate of the first 4 months of 1974 or of a year ago.

More recently, disabled veterans (20-24) was 10.3 percent, remaining much higher than that for young nonDisabled veterans (7.9 percent) who have greater civilian job market experience. For older veterans (those 25-34), jobless rates have been at or below those of their nonDisabled counterparts.

Among the major occupational groups, there was a decline in the jobless rate for production workers in manufacturing, which was 10.3 percent.

The international agrees to establish a fund of \$80,000 in backup pay to give to \$500 each to workers who have belonged to the predominantly black Local 1 since 1969. Members of the local were severely restricted, according to the Washington Lawyers Committee, to obtain legal aid and to have their nonveteran counterparts.

Among the major occupational groups, there was a decline in the jobless rate for production workers in manufacturing, which was 10.3 percent.

Bricklayers in residential work are paid \$39.00 an hour, while those in the construction industry workers are paid \$10.10 an hour.

"With the merging of the production and construction benefits for members of Local 4 will be raised from \$30 to \$35 a month to \$60 to \$65."

Local 4 members will merge with Local 1. The 1,360 members of the unified Local 6—920 white and 440 black—will share available funds fairly and can earn the same pay.

"The new local would operate an equal employment opportunity program which would assure no discrimination against black bricklayers and the union would take appropriate legal action against any contractors who do discriminate."

"Finally, in 'merging,'" said Roderic Boggs, director of the Washington Lawyers Committee, "the agreement will serve as an innovative model to alleviate racial

earnings during May reflect several contemporaneous events. Large cost-of-living increases became effective in some industries, including steel. In addition, the Federal minimum wage law was amended effective May 1, increasing its level and raising the level of already covered workers. A third factor leading to the rise was the rebound in factory overtime.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome. The territory continues to find a market for its valuable tobacco crops and imported consumer goods continue to join local products on the well-established shelves of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

The agreement, which still needs approval of a U.S. District Court judge, could end a court battle for a valuable tobacco crop and imported consumer goods that have been sold at well below the price of Rhodesian chrome.

Sanctions Restrain
Rhodesia's Prosperity

(NBS)—Despite widespread evasion, world economic sanctions continue to prevent Rhodesia from realizing its enormous economic potential.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

The sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Nations have been ignored by private traders and many governments, including the United States, which has allowed purchases of Rhodesian chrome.

Mobile Beacon sponsored a Charity Fashion, Hat and Luncheon Show Benefit of Franklin Street Baptist Church and Little Sisters of the Poor Sunday, April 28, 1974 at 3 P.M.

Three of these girls were accepted in the Gaynor Team Bowl, Misses Kem Henderson, Janice Washington and Colette Juzang.

Admission rates were \$1.60-\$2.50. It was given as follows: Franklin St. Baptist Church \$25.00, St. Rose Lime \$25.00, Little Sisters of the Poor \$23.50, Heart of Mary Church \$25.00, Franklin Street Baptist Church \$25.00, Franklin Street Baptist Church \$25.00.

Prizes \$50.00 and expenses \$66.00.

Anyone using the name of Mother Superior please contact me at 432-2271.

tion, at least, of white control in the face of growing black liberation strength.

Today, washing in cold water is more than just the safe way to care for fabrics; it's the thrifty, conscientious way to save on fuel.

It may not be like oil, but

every cold water wash

protects our fuel supply as it protects our finest clothes.

Breakfast was wide-spread and successful, but as the one businessman put it, "we hope it won't become a permanent part of our diet."

Lacking ready access to

oil, we

are

now

relying

on

water

for

our

survival.

It's

survival

at

last.

It's

Prichard Tenants

(From page 1)

public housing tenants.

Several complaints were filed by tenants which involve problems in getting their security deposit after moving and all charged against the deposit for reasons other than the designated purpose.

The next lease is designed to insure the refund of the \$50 deposit, plus all interest this money accrued while deposited in a bank, Ms. Estes said.

Members of the Tenants Association were optimistic about the proposed lease and its acceptance (or partial acceptance) by the Housing Board.

Profit-Making Business

Another speaker challenged the tenants to become more involved in the Association's activities and to be concerned about who is hired to run the Housing Board.

Public housing is actually a profit-making business, he said, "controlling and influencing where the money goes depends on the extent to which tenants are organized."

During a question-and-answer session, the tenants generally agreed that the proposed lease should not exclude some stipulations on renovating (painting, etc.).

The Prichard Tenant Association meets Thursday at 7:30 p.m. at the Bessemer Community Center.

Beacon Publisher Dies

(From page 1)

He was editor of the Stillman College newspaper for two years during that time, but also served as correspondent and circulation representative for the Atlanta Daily World and the Birmingham World. During his young journalism生涯, he had opportunities to serve as editor when he became editor of the Tuscaloosa World in 1933.

While attending Alabama State Teachers' College in Montgomery, Mr. Thomas joined the staff of the Montgomery World, and at the same time worked on the college newspaper.

Mr. Thomas returned to Tuscaloosa following his discharge from the Navy and started the Alabama Citizen. He expanded the Citizen so that it soon covered the "Black Belt" with offices in Tuscaloosa and Selma. Mrs. Thomas, who had worked with him on the Citizen since it was started, took charge of the operations while Mr. Thomas studied journalism at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri.

Mr. Thomas has been a member of the National Newspaper Publishers Association since 1946. He considered it a great honor to have been named the "National Newspaper Publisher of the Year" in 1972. He was the first black to join the Mobile professional chapter of Sigma Delta Chi Journalists.

His other affiliations include the Alabama Press Association, the NAACP, the Mobile Alcoholic Council, the United, the Mobileordinance, and the for registration and Voting, the governing board of the Gulf City Rescue Mission.

He was an elder of the Hillside First Presbyterian Church where a memorial fund has been set up in his

MOBILE BEACON-ALABAMA CITIZEN

SATURDAY JULY 20, 1974

Atlanta's Mayor

(From page 1)

rid the city of Inman and do

the rest in an effort to stop the importation of coal from South Africa into the Port of Mobile.

Another speaker discussed the efforts of a Mobile organization and other groups around the city from a country which is 70 percent black and is forced to live on 13 percent of the land.

South Africa is a wealthy, industrialized, rich in mineral and agricultural resources.

But most of the people who produce the wealth, mine the ores, tend the crops and live under iron and oil of the empire of starvation.

According to the speaker, the Southern Company, owner of Deep South power companies (including Alabama Power Company), announced in December a \$50 million contract with coal companies in million tons of coal.

The South African government has done every thing from outlawing options to preventing down workers to create a good business climate for foreign investors," he said.

Apparently, Birmingham has informed some Mobile organizations in an effort to halt shipments, one of which the coalition expects in Mobile within a few weeks.

The only child born to the union of the late Frank P. Thomas and the late Mrs. Margaret (Mae) Thomas of Tuscaloosa, Mr. Thomas proudly boasted of his many relatives and friends. He is survived by his son and daughter, Mrs. Lance Black Thomas, three children, Frank P. Thomas III, and Mrs. Audrey L. Thomas of Bronx, N.Y.; and his daughter, Cleetta Thomas Blackmon of Detroit, Mich., one son-in-law, Arthur Causell Blackmon; two grand-children, Jordis Blackmon and Mrs. Merrin Blackmon, all of Detroit.

A mother-in-law, Mrs. Gussie Black Beatrice, Al.; three sisters-in-law, Mrs. Alberta, Fort Buffaloe, N.Y.; Mrs. Jerry B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Ruth Black Jefferson and Mrs. Linda Black, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Dora Black Stewart, Mrs. Quintella B. Patterson, and Mrs. Bennie B. Reason, Miami, Fla.; Al.; Mrs. Vera Black, Secrest, Calif.; and Mrs. Louise Black Beatrice, Al.

Ten brothers-in-law, Robert Black and Abraham Jefferson, Cleveland, O.; Rufus Black, Security, Colo.; George Ford, Buffalo, N.Y.; Rufus Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Stewart, Samuel Patterson, Joe D. Reason, Montgomery, Ala.; Albert Black and Alexander Black Beatrice, Al.; twenty nieces and nephews and other relatives and friends.

Early scientists held that the

mine of a magnet robbed of its weight and it lifted itself.

ed his post as soon as he was advised to do so. But with a black mayor in charge, they say Inman felt he didn't have a place to go and never returned.

During the weeks, dozens of demonstrators, led by Housing Commissioner of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, have been demonstrating against the killing of black teenagers by Atlanta police, particularly Mrs. King, who helped subdue Cheanual Berlin Cannon.

Judge McKenzie ordered psychiatric tests for Cheanual to begin immediately. He was transferred to the Fulton County jail to Grady Hospital where, ironically, Mrs. King and her son were being treated.

During the month of June, there were approximately 257 volunteers at the lunch program.

The court ordered the examination to determine if Cheanual is "mentally capable of assisting his attorney in preparation of his own defense," to determine whether Cheanual could be held in confinement at no cost to the participant. Each lunch must meet the minimum nutritional requirements established by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The conflict escalated again. This time, after a lower court stepped in on June 6 at Inman's request and ordered the city to stop suspensions, out of a decision to impeach Inman on six specific charges.

Civil rights officials in the city have long felt that had the administration been white, instead of black, Inman would have abandoned

the Prime Minister was attempting to survey the effects of the coup d'etat in Portugal and its effect on Rhodesia, which borders Rhodesia. It is also felt that

SHOW SOMEONE YOU CARE

he was alarmed by the re-election of Rhodesian Ian Smith.

The number of black

members of Parliament.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANKPOST OFFICE BOX B
MOBILE, ALABAMA 36601COMMON STOCK
\$1,000,000.00100,000 SHARES AT AN OFFERING
PRICE OF \$10.00 PER SHAREAn Offering Circular May Be Obtained By Writing
Or Calling The Commonwealth National Bank (Org.),
Mobile, Alabama 36601, Telephone 438-4768.

Early scientists held that the

mine of a magnet robbed

of its weight and it lifted itself.

MOBILE BEACON-ALABAMA CITIZEN

SATURDAY JULY 20, 1974

Cheanual Indicted

(From page 1)

witnesses. They were the Rev. Calton S. Morris, who began the shooting.

Derek King, a

grandson of Mrs. King who

helped subdue Cheanual

Atlanta police detective

Berlyn Cannon.

Judge McKenzie ordered

psychiatric tests for Cheanual

to begin immediately.

He was transferred to

the Fulton County jail

to Grady Hospital where,

ironically, Mrs. King and

her son were being treated.

During the month of June,

there were approximately

257 volunteers at the lunch

program.

The court ordered the

examination to determine

if Cheanual is "mentally

capable of assisting his

attorney in preparation

of his own defense," to

determine whether Cheanual

could be held in confinement

at no cost to the participant.

Each lunch must

meet the minimum

nutritional

requirements established

by the United States

Department of Agriculture.

The conflict escalated

again. This time, after a

lower court stepped in

on June 6 at Inman's request

and ordered the city to

stop suspensions, out of a

decision to impeach Inman

on six specific charges.

Civil rights officials in

the city have long felt that

had the administration been

white, instead of black,

Inman would have abandoned

the Prime Minister was

attempting to survey the

effects of the coup d'etat in

Portugal and its effect on

Rhodesia, which borders

Rhodesia. It is also felt that

the number of black

members of Parliament.

Summer Lunches Provided

(From page 1)

witnesses. They were the Rev. Calton S. Morris, who began the shooting.

Derek King, a grandson of Mrs. King who helped subdue Cheanual Atlanta police detective Berlyn Cannon.

Judge McKenzie ordered

psychiatric tests for Cheanual

to begin immediately.

He was transferred to

the Fulton County jail

to Grady Hospital where,

ironically, Mrs. King and

her son were being treated.

During the month of June,

there were approximately

257 volunteers at the lunch

program.

The court ordered the

examination to determine

if Cheanual is "mentally

capable of assisting his

attorney in preparation

of his own defense," to

determine whether Cheanual

could be held in confinement

at no cost to the participant.

Each lunch must

meet the minimum

nutritional

requirements established

by the United States

Department of Agriculture.

The conflict escalated

again. This time, after a

lower court stepped in

on June 6 at Inman's request

and ordered the city to

stop suspensions, out of a

decision to impeach Inman

on six specific charges.

Civil rights officials in

the city have long felt that

had the administration been

white, instead of black,

Inman would have abandoned

the Prime Minister was

attempting to survey the

effects of the coup d'etat in

Portugal and its effect on

Rhodesia, which borders

Rhodesia. It is also felt that

the number of black

members of Parliament.

The court ordered the

examination to determine

if Cheanual is "mentally

capable of assisting his

attorney in preparation

of his own defense," to

determine whether Cheanual

could be held in confinement

at no cost to the participant.

Each lunch must

meet the minimum

nutritional

requirements established

by the United States

Department of Agriculture.

The conflict escalated

again. This time, after a

lower court stepped in

on June 6 at Inman's request

and ordered the city to

stop suspensions, out of a

decision to impeach Inman

on six specific charges.

Civil rights officials in

the city have long felt that

had the administration been

white, instead of black,

Inman would have abandoned

the Prime Minister was

attempting to survey the

effects of the coup d'etat in

Portugal and its effect on

Rhodesia, which borders

Rhodesia. It is also felt that

the number of black

members of Parliament.

The court ordered the

examination to determine

if Cheanual is "mentally

capable of assisting his

attorney in preparation

of his own defense," to

determine whether Cheanual

could be held in confinement

at no cost to the participant.

Each lunch must

meet the minimum

nutritional

requirements established

by the United States

Department of Agriculture.

SATURDAY JULY 20, 1974**MOBILE BEACON-ALABAMA CITIZEN****Report From E. Africa-1974**

By Mrs. Clayton McCord

The dean of the barristers here in our midst (black Mobile) was

Rev. Calton S. Morris, Church,

112 1/2 Bay Street, Mobile;

Tribesman A.M.E. Church,

1110 Texas Street, Mobile;

Citronelle Municipal Park,

and Davis Park, Citronelle.

The bars here are operated

by persons who live in

the respective communities

and volunteer their time

to the bars.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

not open to the public.

The bars here are

EDITORIALS-COMMENTS AND OPINIONS

Franklin Pierce Thomas, II, - Publisher-Editor
Emeritus The Mobile Beacon - Alabama Citizen

May 13, 1913 - July 15, 1974

Franklin (Frank) Pierce Thomas II, publisher and editor emeritus of the Mobile Beacon and the Alabama Citizen, is dead. He died Monday noon, July 15, 1974, at a local hospital after a long illness. His valiant fight to live despite the odds against survival his malady imposed, was an inspiration that should make all of us realize that by and large life is worthwhile and men should strive to make it beautiful for others and themselves just as he did.

The untimely death of Mr. Thomas is a distinct shock and loss to Mobile, the state, and the South, and in the field of journalism to the Nation. The contributions made by him as a citizen, journalist and newspaper publisher to the betterment of all mankind were many--more than the world will ever know.

His absence from our midst will be keenly felt in the religious, educational, humanistic, civic, political and civil rights arenas of life. He possessed an unrelenting zeal to make our country, our Southland, our state and city, better places for all people, irrespective of race or color, and manifested his espousal of these causes with determination and dignity.

Mr. Thomas stood ten feet tall with race pride, in interest oriented toward community progress and in rendering services to the underprivileged of our society. He truly personified the spirit and compassion of the Good Samaritan in meeting responsibilities designed to aid those less fortunate than himself. His life typified the words of the Bible as written in I John 4: 20-21, "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

"And this commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God loves this brother also."

The Beacon and Citizen, because of the acumen and intelligent guidance reflected by Mr. Thomas, developed significant areas of edification and hope to countless thousands of black people in Alabama. Throughout his long career as a journalist and publisher he insisted that black Americans were entitled to equal rights and equal justice but must be willing to accept their full responsibilities of citizenship.

He never reneged in working for improvement in the status of human beings, of whatever color or hue, or for programs aimed at continuing the growth of our total community.

In newspaper parlance it is "30" for our publisher and editor emeritus. We may in truth say, Well done....good and faithful servant.

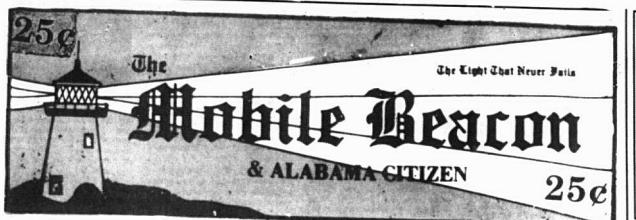
"Lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives sublime. And departing leave behind us, Footprints on the sands of time."

Franklin Pierce Thomas II is dead. He was an eminent Alabamian--a great American.

SPECIAL BLACK HISTORY EDITION
NEXT WEEK

Probation Given

Driver In Death Of Barbara Williams



VOLUME 50 36TH EDITION

MOBILE-PRICHARD

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1994

Chamber Board Of Directors Adopts 1994 Legislative Agenda

The Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors has adopted a legislative agenda that reflects the priorities of the Governor Jim Folsom's Alabama First Education Reform package. The package, which was approved with amendments by the Alabama Senate, establishes county school districts, creates a making process of local schools, provides a plan for replacing disparate school systems, creates a base for school systems, and raises academic standards for all students.

One of the chamber's goals is not producing the kind of results we want to help grow businesses in our community, said Jim Story, said Charles Story (Delegates George and Charles Story) of the Chamber's Legislative Affairs Task Force. We must respond to the challenges that we face on to other challenges that are before us.

Through more than 50 amendments were added to the Senate bill, Story said the majority of the measure were left intact.

The biggest battle will now take place in the House, where it will be lobbying hard for the bill's passage, he added.

The chamber's legislative agenda will address 13 issues ranging from education and work force development to gambling legislation, to the establishment of a commission to study a state lottery and a new program for state government.

The chamber's legislative agenda is a federal legislative agenda in which the chamber will lobby Alabama's congressional delegation on three major business issues. The agenda was formed last year by a legislative task force and is based on chamber-member responses to a

MOBILE'S CRIME RATE INCORRECT, TO BE CORRECTED BY NBC



Chief Harold Johnson
Mobile Police Chief, Harold

Nearly 1,000 From Across The State To Attend AAYC Conference

Mobile Power Customers Set Record Winter Demand For Electricity

Extremely cold temperatures in Alabama this winter led to a record setting demand for electricity, compared to the previous winter peak demand of 100,000, said Pace, who also noted that the peak demand was up by 737 over the previous year.

The Alabama State Employment Service placed over 100,000 workers in jobs through a network of 69 offices across the state. These offices provide job placement, screening and testing while also serving community focal points for several training programs.

Recent automation of our

INSIDE THE BEACON

Beaconsigns...11

Church News...9

Classified...10

Deaths...9

Editorial...2

Entertainment...6

Happenings...4

People...8

Servicemen...11

Sports...6

The need for absolutes may be nothing but a want of love.

—Jean Rosland

1994 MOBILE AREA
MARDI GRAS COURT
NEXT WEEK



Michael John Torres

cause it appears that Torres probably will only get a probationary sentence for the auto-fatal of Ms. Williams.

Torres has been stripped many times of his driver's license and had been previously cited for some 32 driving violations, including driving under the influence of alcohol.

It is not clear what he intended that Ms. Williams and her husband were under the influence when they got into the car and they walked out in front of Torres, moving very slowly. But, Paul said, nothing when he down Ms. Williams, although he did plead guilty of leaving the scene of an accident. Torres did not seem to matter very much since his potential punishment is a lap on the wrist, the comparison to what the family and many public believe he should have gotten.

Investigators found no negligence on the part of Torres and that Mr. and Mrs. Williams were more than three times over the legal limit when they crossed the road. Some relatives wonder why Torres wasn't charged with manslaughter in the death of his daughter in the incident.

Ms. Williams' family members are now all up-in-arms be-

Prichard Man Charged In Death Of Reginald Anthony

On January 19, 1994, at approximately 11:30 p.m., Police officers responded to a shooting at a service station on Main Street in Prichard. Captain Nobles of the Prichard Police Department.

Officers stated that upon arrival of police on the scene, officers found 21 year old Reginald Anthony, lying on the ground suffering from a gunshot wound to the shoulder and taken to the University of South Alabama Medical Center.

The owner of the service station where Anthony was found was said to be a friend of the victim according to the owner of the station.

This case is under investigation by the Crime Prevention Division of the Prichard Police Department, stated Captain Nobles.

VETERAN PRICHARD POLICEMAN ARRESTED ON DRUG CHARGES

Forty-seven year old Joseph Lee Smiley, a 20 year veteran of the Prichard Police Department, was arrested on January 19, 1994, in an internal investigation by the FBI and Police Department since mid-December. He was found to be in possession of four and a quarter million dollars, if convicted, according to an FBI spokesman.

According to Captain L. L. Nobles, the arrest is the result of an ongoing internal investigation by the Bureau of Investigation and an ongoing internal investigation by the FBI.

Major Jessie Norwood said it has been a difficult task to catch a law enforcement officer who is a police officer to protect and to serve the community.

Major Norwood stated that no other police officer is expected to be involved in Smiley's problem.

Smiley has been charged for electricity, Alabama Power's transmission and generation of power to the load without significant electrical problems, according to Geri.

New and experienced catfish producers are invited to attend the conference's educational programs, which will focus on topics ranging from aquaculture economics, marketing and research to the new catfish quality assurance program, which will provide a wide effort to assure consumers that farm-raised catfish are wholesome.

Meanwhile, the latest in equipment and technology avail-

FOUR MEN ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH MANY ROBBERIES

The Patrol Division announced that on Wednesday, January 26, 1994, 21-year-old Harold Stallworth, of Prichard, was arrested and charged on three robberies, 1st Degree, and one assault 2nd Degree. The suspect is a member of Special Services for the Prichard Police Department.

Captain Nobles related that 21-year-old Timothy Madison, of Prichard, was arrested and charged with robbery, 2nd Degree.

Forty-year-old Johnny Braxton, of Phenix City, was arrested and charged with theft of property, 1st Degree. Thirty-year-old Eddie Broadhead, of Theodore, was arrested and charged with two counts of Theft of Property, 1st Degree, and one count of assault, 2nd Degree.

Captain Nobles related that all the arrests have been transported to the Mobile County Jail awaiting bond hearings.

Meanwhile, the latest in equipment and technology avail-

Alabama Fish Farming Conference Feb. 8-9

Alabama Fish Farming Conference, set for Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 8-9, at the Montgomery Civic Center.

New and experienced catfish producers are invited to attend the conference's educational programs, which will focus on topics ranging from aquaculture economics, marketing and research to the new catfish quality assurance program, which will provide a wide effort to assure consumers that farm-raised catfish are wholesome.

Meanwhile, the latest in equipment and technology avail-

able to fish farmers will be displayed at the concurrent trade show, which will feature about 50 exhibitors.

Alabama Fish Farming Conference participants are encouraged to pre-register, which on-site registration also will be \$35 per person.

For details on the conference, call the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the College of Agriculture at Auburn University.

Meanwhile, the latest in equipment and technology avail-

COMMENTS,
& OPINIONS

Self Help, A Matter Of Life And Death

Will the crime situation change? Has it already begun to turn around? Perhaps.

(Last month, the National Urban League issued its annual report, "The State of Black America." The report stresses self help. It calls on President Clinton to create an "environment of opportunity."

The government would offer business development, jobs and anti-discrimination laws, all factors that would advance self help.

It is the opposite of sitting idle while waiting for the government to do something for us.

League President John Jacob said, "The National Urban League is continuing the mobilization of the African-American community around the concept of self-development to produce healthy, smart, productive, 21st century citizens."

Crime heads the list of worries for Americans, both black and white. Unfortunately, blacks are by far the perpetrators of crime, along with the victims.

Self help is a powerful example of the fear generated by the prevalence of crime in our society. Said he.

There is nothing more painful to me at this stage in my life than to see a black man, who is a good person, being shot and killed during robbery. Then look around and see someone white and feel relieved.

That is what it is the same here in Mobile and Prichard.

Who of us would feel comfortable walking alone at night along Martin Luther King Avenue?

Are there some areas where you can't order a pizza delivery?

Why do car drivers avoid some neighborhoods?

Why has the prison population not been re-tooled? Why are the prison guards police, the National Guard and State Troopers for Mardi Gras?

Simply put, it is a crime that needs to be stopped.

There are the punks and criminals black.

It is past time to turn self help.

Rev. Jackson said, We have the power to change our society. We have the power to change our government. An immediate step is to have a bill introduced in the House.

The Senate has been assigned to the Committee on Education.

Then April 27 is scheduled to occur.

Finally, April 28 is the total open, multifaceted election in South African history will be held.

But amid the excitement is much is much danger. Nelson Mandela, President of the National Congress (ANC), him self has said, But, like a ship sailing in a storm, we must not be afraid of the waves.

It is a basic information that looks almost everyone through mobile phones and television.

Information superhighways consist of circuit boards and optical fibers, which can carry greater amounts of digitized information at faster speeds.

We are already using mobile phones and mobile television across the country.

Mobile phones and mobile television are a code of silence based on fear.

Our silence is a sanctuary for killers and drug dealers.

There must be a market revolt. The victim has to rise up.

The National League reported some self-help measures used in the past.

Among these were gun buy-back programs where toys, cash or other merchandise are given in exchange for guns; no questions asked.

A campaign by professional athletes to promote sexual abstinence among teenagers.

Teach children to work out a national truce, to stop many drive-by killings.

Anti-drug patrols by residents of crime-plagued neighborhoods.

These are stop-gap measures. What we really need is a revolution. We have to say no to mad as hell and they aren't going to take it easy.

Teach your children right from wrong. Cooperate with their teachers and the police.

Whether you are in report crime and testify in court if need be.

If the government doesn't create the "environment of opportunity" we have to do it ourselves. If we are raising our families and treat our neighbors has come to be a matter of life and death.

These are stop-gap measures. What we really need is a revolution. We have to say no to mad as hell and they aren't going to take it easy.

Meanwhile, the current government is continuing to associate with other groups in the country to ensure the success of the 1994 elections.

Whether the right wing, other liberation movements and Chief Butch will participate in the election.

The United Nations will be sending a delegation to South Africa to help monitor the elections.

Other groups, including the NAACP, will be monitoring the elections.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

Let us think about it. You will receive a copy of the "African American" newspaper.

